The French Arms Petard Explodes --- Nobody Hurt.

SUMNER'S LAST SHOT.

Ammunition Runs Out All Round.

THE BRAZEN PREAMBLE GUN SPIKED.

Wiscousin Land Grabs in the House.

Lat Tom Scott Bon't Want and the House That Don't Care What He Wants.

A Story of the North Pacific Railroad.

Chile.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872. The French Arms War Hatchet Buried in the Investigating Committee-The Preamble

Killed Outright. The Senate to-day busied itself with its little political games. The greater part of the morning hour was spent in an explanation of the manner in which certain documents had been circulated by means of forged franks. Senators Chandler and Morton found themselves the victims of some designing persons who had used their franks to circulate the call for the Cincianati Convention, and Senator Tipton considered nimself even worse abused in having his frank used to circulate the speeches of the Michigan Senator. This high-toned proceeding being over, the bill to admit Japanese students to the West Point Academy was passed as a graceful compliment to the Japanese Empassy on the day of its arrival at the national capital, and the Senate then proceeded to terminate the terrible resolution of Mr. Sumner in regard to the sale of arms to France. Mr. Carpenter made his speech, and then the voting began, and it ended in the way it have ended on the day when the resolution was introduced. The offensive preamble was laid on the table, Mr. Edmunds alone of the administration Senators voting against it, because he was in favor of putting the whole question where the majority doomed the preamble. The whole thing was shaped to suit the views of the administration and the Iriends of an inquiry which should be confined within reasonable and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 to 5. The five Senators voting against it were Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlan and Wright. These believed there was no necessity for any investigation, and were unwilling to put themselves on the record as favoring an inquiry which they thought unnecessary and the for which they deemed completely disproved. One thing growing out of this controversy is certain-namely, that the discussion was more damaging to tre administration than any investition possibly could be. Nonouy believes that the Secas having done his duty carefully and cautiously, and the more recent charges of Mr. Schurz against the Chief of Ordnance, even if they should be shown to be well founded, will react only on that officer. A strong effort will be made to develop the connection of the Marquis de Chambrun with the instigation of this inquiry; but it is not expected that any new facts of importance will be developed one way or the other. With the adoption of this resolution the whole thing is practically dead, and no future effort of the Committee of Investigation, waich has

The House French Sales Inquiry. The House Committee on the Expenditures in the War Department met this morning, and without other action than a brice discussion adjourned for two weeks. This means a virtual abandonment of the investigation into the sales of arms to France, and is due to the ill success of Mr. Lynch in getting ms resolution of inquiry so modified as to exclude the particular line of investigation, which it is believed in administration circles the attorney of the French government at Washington was employed to bring about. The whole matter will now be left

not yet been appointed, can galvanize it into decent

The Land Grant Loboy Discomfitted in the House-Brave Cox and Holman.

Another day was spent in the House over the Wis. consin and St. Croix Railroad land grant steal. which was staved off yesterday by the skill and adroitness of Mr. Cox, of New York, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The House, the loobies and even the Speaker's room were full of speculators and rs both to-day and yesterday, and the strong effort of the session to reopen the land grant steals the threshold by only thirty-two votes against the measure, just enough to call the ayes and noes, but the friends of the steal melted away perceptibly when the ayes and noes were called.

The alternoon yesterday was spent in filibustering, the pretext for which was that Mr. Holman desired to offer an amendment to deprive the Northern Pacific Railroad from any benefits in case this bill did not pass, the arguments of the Wisconsin members being that the Northern Pacific road would get the lands if the Wisconsin and St. Croix road did not. Thus was the objection of the opponents of the bill obviated, but somenow this did seem to satisfy the friends of the bill and the finbustering went on. Those who favored it had a debate of an hour yesterday, and by a large majority cut off all opposing debate. Finally the House adjourned, and this morning the question came as unfinished business, Mr. Stevenson, of Onlo, asked to have read a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands, snowing that the Northern Pacific roads would get other lauds in tien of these if the bill passed. The stupid Wisconsin members even refused to allow tals to be read. Mr. Cox asked for further debate, and this was disallowed. Mr. Holman begged to be allowed to offer his amendment, and this was refused. Then Hanks. of Arkansas, who had voted for the bill, moved to reconsider, which was carried. This opened the matter for debate, and Cox, Stevenson and Holman riddled it. Mr. Cox made a very sensible speech upon the general policy of giving away the public usin, and presented a protest which would have been signed by members of both sides if the had passed. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, took occasion in a lew remarks favoring the bill to reflect upon Tom or Pennsylvania, for alleged opposition to the measure, to which Mr. Negley and other Pennsylvania members replied, denying from personal knowledge that Mr. Scott was opposed to the bill. After two days spent over what the managers of the bill thought would require but as many hours to pass, it is salely moored in the Public Lands Committee, from which bourne land grant ratiroad bills seldom return. The bill begun with only thirty-two votes against it, but in the course of the fight it gained friends so rapidly that only one vote was wanting to lay it on the table, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands with Holman's instruction by a majority of over twenty. This is a great much discouraged in its anticipations of future

Tom Scott and His Baltimore Depot. The House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning heard the arguments of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in relation to the location of the depot of the Baitimore and Potomac Rauroad, in this city. John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was also before the committee, asking that no special , carried passengers after a notification from the

WASHINGTON. | Privileges be given to Mr. Scott's road over those enjoyed by his own. The discussion between the "kings" was sharp and pointed. The President Endorses Judge McKean, of

Utab. Mr. A. S. Gould, of Utab, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Baskin, formerly United States District Attorney in that Territory, called at the White House to-day to present the memorial of 500 genuic citizens of Utah, endorsing the course of Judge McKean and expressing the signers' high opinion of him as a man and a judicial officer. Mr. Gould was cordually received by the President, who assented to the terms of the memorial by remarking that the loyal people could have no higher opinion of Judge McKean than nimself. After these formalities a rather pleasant conversation followed on affairs in The President expressing anxiety lest the mining interests should suffer as a consequence of the troubles in the Territory, he was assured that there was no apprehension of a conflict damaging to any material interests, and no disposition on the part of the Gentiles towards Mormon persecution. The movement in Utah was aimed, they said, against the theocratic despotism establi hed by Brigham Young and his apostles.

Judge McKean will meet the President and Cabinet to-morrow. The Gentile memorial sustaining District Attorney Bates, as against Judge McKean, nas 2,000 signatures attached to it.

An American College for China. Resolutions and letters from Yale College, Brown University, Harvard University, Williams, Union Northwestern, Trinity and several other colleges and scientific associations were presented in the House from the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, earnestly recommending the appropriation of the surplus of the Chinese indemnity fund Charges Against the Minister of for the establishment of an American college in China. The committee heard W. P. formerly of China, upon the same subject. He presented, in addition to the above resolutions, others from American citizens in China very strongly recommending the proposition, and just received from our Minister at Pekin. The practicability of the scheme was well supported by reference to the which has an American president and fifteen associates, with an attendance of 1,200 Japanese young men, most of wnom are to be teachers in the Japanese public schools.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Chilean Repreresentative-He Saubs His Allies, and is Suubbed in His Turn by Secretary Fish.

comment on the course of Mr. Godoy, the repreis without extenuating circumstances. Mr. Godo; is charged with bad faith and usurpation of the diplomatic functions belonging to the representa-tive of another Power, that Power being Peru, the ally of his government. An armistice was recently concluded between Spain and the South American republics of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, which was brought about by the mediation of the United States. The belligerents thereby are bound to keep the peace for three years, and must not re new hostilities without proper notice. The agreement was to be ratified by the respective governments, and raufications were to be exchanged at the Department of State, Washington, within six months from date of the armistice; but if any of the governments could not, by circumstances over which it had no control, effect the exchange of ratifications within the fixed period, a delay was to be granted. It appears that the representatives of Cuile, Peru and Bolivia demanded an extension of time. They, therefore, met in the State Department, in presence of Mr. Fish, and agreed upon a prolongation necessary to give them time to receive the ratification of armistice from their respective governments. An arrangement was arrived at in which Mr. Godov, as representative of Chile, and Mr. Freyre, as the representative of Peru and Bohvia, fully concurred. Papers were drawn up with a distinct agreement according to the article of the treaty which each party solemnly promised so observe. As usual in such cases, it was stipulated fast & clean official copy of the draft would oe sent by the Cierk of the State Department, as soon as written out and ready for signature, to the respective parties. Everything had been fully discussed and analty agreed upon. But when the Clerk of the State Department presented one copy of the agreement to Mr. Godoy for signature this gentleman, to his utter astonishment and in violation of the most essential rules of diplomacy, not only refused to sign the agreement, out presented, in the name of his government and that of Peru and Bolivia, another paper, different from the one agreed upon, and in violation the compact which he had solemnly entered into in the presence of Mr. Fish. Mr. Freyre, the representative of Peru and Boltvia, who was entirely rant of his action, is furious over this presumption in assuming to negotiate in is the accredited representative at the government of Washington. Mr. Freyre rightly contends that he ought at least to have been consulted in so grave a matter by Mr. Godoy, before the latter attempted to act in the name of a Power which he has not the snadow of right to represent. oks upon it as a gratuitous insult offered and his country, and has already taken steps to obtain redress. Mr. Fish was highly astonished and indignant when he heard of the conduct of the Chilean Minister. He addressed a note to Mr.

Godov signed the agreement for the prolongation, as at the ourset he had promised to do. Pittsburg's Post Office Job. A delegation of prominent citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., were this morning before the House Committee appropriation for a public building at that place for Post Office, &c. This is only another of the erable jobs of like character how before Con-

Godoy, demanding explanations, until at last Mr.

A joint committee of the Maryland Legislature and several prominent gentlemen of Delaware are here to solicit Congressional aid to open a ship canal between the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River. They have had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War and General Humphries. Chief of Bureau of Engineers.

The Senate Retrenchment Committee will resume their examination into the abuses in the Custom House at New York next Monday in this city. The investigation has been delayed by the continued liness of Senators Howe and Buckingham.

The Ten and Coffee Duty. and a number of prominent merchants of Philadel-phia and Baltimore appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, to represent the paralvais inflicted on their trade by the uncertainty as to the Senate's action on the bill passed last week by the House, repealing the duties on tea and coffee. They ask for immediate action, as the country buyers are naturally holding back in the hope of fail in prices upon the repeal of the duties.

French Honors to American Sailors. partment of State four medals designed for Captain Peterson, of the ship Thatcher Magoun, of Boston, and to David Roberts, mate; John Rawier and Wilham Anderson, sallors of the same vessel, in recognuon of their services in rescuing the crew of the French brig Le Grand Frederic in February, 1870. The medal for Captain Peterson is of gold, the others of silver. It is mentioned in a letter accompanied the medals that the gravity of events of the past eighteen months in France has caused a delay in the recognition of the gallant services of

our satiors.

Snow Blockade and Strew Blde. Postmaster General Creswell was before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning in relation to the irregularities in the arrival of the mails from the Pacific coast. He told the committee that he had received from the ratiroad companies assurances that no such delay spould in future occur, and that such steps would be taken as would prevent another snow blockade. He also me testimony in relation to the charges of ex-Congressman Mckibben that be had conspired with parties in the "straw bid" business.

Rotten Ferry bonts. Some time ago the steam ferryboat Brunswick, f the Astoria ferry, New York, was libelled in the United States District Court at Brooklyn for having

United States Inspectors that a certificate of inspection would not be granted, the boat being old and unfit for use in the dangerous locality menced a suit to test the right of the United States authorities to prohibit the employment of the boat on the ferry, and that they have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the penaltles imposed by resisting the action of the inspectors. The Secretary has refused to grant any relief in the premises, preferring, as the matter has excited considerable feeling, that it should be settled in the Mutilated Currency.

road in New York complaining of the delay the lated currency through the Assistant Treasurer at New York, the Secretary of the Treasury states that money received from private individuals generally counted and redeemed before that re-ceived through Assistant Treasurers, and this fact is the cause of the delay complained of. The Secretary suggests that as the government pays the express on packages sent through Adams Express Company the railroad company can send their money directly through that channel to the Treasury, or, if the amount is sufficient to warrant it, they will be allowed to deposit United States registered bonds with the United States Treasurer at Washington equal to the amount of currency likely to be at any time in transitu, and the Assistant Treasurer at New York would then be notified of the fact and directed to redeem upon presentation packages of mutilated currency, subject to the count of the Treasury officials, and then, in case of errors in the packages, the government would be in a situation to indemnify itself any possible loss. This practice, if adopted, will, of course, be general in its application,

Tae Texas Pacific Railroad. The Senate Committee on Pacific Ratiroads to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill, introduced by Senator Scott yesterday, drelating to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The only amendment not merely verbal is one chartering a branch road from Futton, Ark., to intersect the main line between Marshall and Dassas, Texas. This branch is given the right of way, but no subsidy.

Consular Recognition.

The President has recognized Henry Runge as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston,

Two members of the New York Board of Brokers are in Washington to obtain reversal of the decision of the late Commissioner Delano, classifying all persons engaged in the business of negotiating the meaning of the act of June 30, 1864.

The following is the United States currency out-

Two year noies of 1863.
Two year coupon notes of 1863.
Compound interest notes.
Fractional currency (first issue).
Fractional currency (second issue).
Fractional currency (third issue).
Fractional currency (third issue).
Fractional currency (fourth issue). 18.976.745 97 Fractional currency (tourth issue, 10.512.540 25

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Total.....\$399,937,778 68

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to exempt from internal tax canned fish, jellies, preserves, prepared mustard, &c. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to permit the accused in criminal cases to testify in their own defence, and moved to indeporte analysis analysis.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., thought the bill had better go upon the calendar. The rule had been tried in Maine and found to work well.

Sr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said that remonstrances against the bill had come from the South because it would tend to deteat justice in certain cases pending there. The bill was placed on the calendar.

deteal justice in certain cases pending there. The bill was placed on the calendary and the case of th

can be ablishment of an educational test for suffrage.

Mr. CHANDLER (rep.) of Mich, rose to a personal explanation, and reat a letter from a gentleman in Jackson, McC., statut that somework and sent him certain "Reform Mr. Chandler's praint and with the suffrage.

Mr. Chandler's praint and with the suffrage of the t

they never moved a committee of investigation for the pussor of MAKING OUT A CASE AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY. It had been remarked that the democratic Senators took no part in this discussion, and the fact had been attribute to a desire to let the republicance engaged in it do all they could to injure their party; but be and a kind feeling for the democratic party, having been a member of it as ions as he democratic party, they have been added to the country of the senators of t

that he thought. He would rather that our government should

ARANDON THE ALARAMA CLAIMS
than that it should abandon the high around that it ought to
take as to the rights of neutrals. It had been the poincy of
our government ever since 1825 to sell all the surplus and
unsuitable arms—unsuitable in the sense that we had others
more suitable. Nobody questioned our right to sell arms in
time of peace, and the only question was whether, when two
foreign nations got into a war, we were bound to abandon
our well settled policy. The whole subject, by all the
authorities. was one of good faith. Neutrality was a time of

degrees. Absolute neutrality would prohibit sales to either belifgerent; but limited neutrality would.

ADMIT OF SALES TO BOTH PARTIES indifferently, provided there was no intention to aid either. There was a troad distinction between continuing in a policy previously adopted in time of peace and adopting a new policy pending the war, which would tend to turn the scale staying discussed this at least 15.

solicy pendins the war, which would tend to turn the scale between the belligerents.

Having discussed this at length, Mr. Carpenter said, in continuion, that he regretted this debate because of the effect it would be likely to have in exciting doubt as to the wisdom of our naturalization laws. These laws were based upon the theory that every naturalized citizen wholly renounced allegiance to the land of his birth, and became, in the fullest sense, an American citizen. But it a man coming from a foreign land, seeking and obtaining admission to our citizenshib, and afterwards being elected to a seat in the United States Senate, and having there a place on the Committee of Foreign Affairs—which gave him free access to the archives and the secrets of our State Department—if such a man, with all his experience and advantages, could not rise above the old feeling of affectance to his native land, then the people would naturally ask whether other men with less capacity and less advantages could of the aurany ask wester once men win cose capacity and test dwartages could do it. Mr. Schullz, rep. 1 of Mo., asked Mr. Carpenter whether e meant to charge that he had not cast off his allegiance to my foreign country. Mr. Carpinyten. When I want to charge that I will

any foreign country.

Mr. CARPENTER—When I want to charge that I will charged:

Mr. CARPENTER then repeated what he had just said about a man who could not ruly cast off allegiance to his native land, but he protested against any one charging him with know Nothingtam, because he had always opposed it.

Mr. SCHURE—The Senator from Wisconsin at he closs of his speech has related a cry which has not been heard here to-day, for the first time. When all regument exhausted then an appeal to prejude. Which has not been heard here to-day, for the first time. When all regument exhausted they general order swindle, it not defended, at least in some way malilied on the prejudic to the first time. When all reguments are nother scanding that the state of the properties were at the bottom of collecting points a charge of corruption defended upon carried entity in the stack upon it is an appeal to the prejudices of the foreign born citizens of this country. Gentlemen, I tell you that this will be of no avail. The people want good and just covernment. The people are rising up against corruption wherever it shows its head, and you cannot dissuade them from their purpose by saying that the general order business in New York is directed against foreign haporters or that this is a question which is to effect the political studies in the substantial of the propose of the propose of the propose of the substantial of the propose o

administration may do to give it a turn like that, to appeal to the prejudices of the people and in order to cover up what was wrong. I repeat, gendence, do not in luige it delicitions that they will not only the control of international lawing to quote authorities, but I am going to appeal to the common sense of the Serate and the country. There was one great error running through all the Senator's (Mr. Garpenter's) remarks, defeating his whole argument. He confounded the trade that migat be carried on with belligerent Powers by private parties with the trade that might be carried on with belligerent Powers by private parties with the trade that might be carried on with Belligerent Powers by private parties with the trade that might be carried on with Belligerent Powers by private parties with the trade that might be carried on with Belligerent Powers by private parties with the trade that might be carried on the arms to a beligerent Power, or that in the regular course of trade they are permitted to send it warnike supplies; but it is a very different question whether a government has a right to open its arsenals and its dockyards to do the same thing. The Senator toid us that it there was no intentions is suppose we had another receilion in this country, and some forceign Fower should send the rebels ability and arms, and that when we remonstrated against it they should asy we did not want to hurt you, would that be satisfactory to us? I so not such an idea absolutely preposterous? Mr. Schurz's request. Perhaps, however, that of the palliated by the fact that a large quantity of ordinates was sold after the time when the Secretary assured him that the sales had been stopped. As to the case supposed by Senator Carpenter, of Prussia going to war with this country about these sales of arms, it was preposterous, when Prussia had failed to protest at the time when the sales were going on, and had shown a determination to ignore the palliated by the fact that a large quantity of ordinates was sold after the time w

whether any American Scantor or citizen has been in un-authorized communication or colusion with the agents of any foreign Fowers, which was adopted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested to Mr. Summer that as it was the rule to conduct all the investigations of all mat-ters relating to our foreign relations with close doors it would be well to leave it discretionary with the committee to conduct the investigation in secret. Mr. bumner denied that it was a question affecting any foreign relations, and insisted that it was purely a domestic question relating to the conduct of our own officials. that it was a question affecting any foreign relations, and insisted that it was nourely a domestic question relating to the conduct of our own officials.

Mr. Monton said that if it was not a question of foreign relations it was nothing. The charge of corruption on the part of any American Senator had been abandoned days ago. If the Senator from Missouri cored succeed in establishing their, case the effect would be to make a case for Prussia against this country, and the cry of corruption raised by those Senators could not rescue them from that position. According to Mr. Summer's own argument against Engand in the Alabama case Prussia should have a claim against us for consequential damages, amounting to hundreds of millions, for she could maintain that by supplying France with arms we had prolonged the slege of Paris, and, thereby put her to enormous additional outlay and loss.

Mr. Conkilno, (rep.) of N. Y., said that Mr. Summer had it field to make out a stronger case for Prussia against us than our case against Great Britain, occause he had argued that france when she got those arms from us was prostrate and unarmed, and therefore we had not merely furnished one of the belligerents with arms, but had actually set her on her feet again and enabled her to continue the war.

Mr. Mostrox concurred in this statement. He would not argue whether the course of Messra Summer and Schurz in this matter was parifoic. He would leave that to the common sense of the nation, but he would say:—I shall vote for this resolution because I know as well as I know anything that has not transpired in my own presence, that this whote inquiry is a sham and a brettene without foundation whatever, and may say I know it will regail in the vindication of the government, and I shall vote for this resolution for the purpose of squeiching the scandals that have been scattered showed from here for mere political effect. But if I thought there was reason to believe that through the Chiet of Ordnance or any boty eise my government and done w

obligation resting on me to go forward and make out a cause of action

If it is made out by another government against my country that is a different matter. The son that would voluntarily go before a Grand Jury with evidence against his own father or mother might perhaps think he was doing right, but the world would not sustain pim. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Senurz) had tred to avoid the charge of unpatriotic, consuct by assuring us that even if the committee should find that we had violated our neutral obligations the German government would not take advantage of it. In that case our only reliance would be on the magnanimity of a foreign government, and there was no principle of magnanimity or reason which would prevent Prusus from prosecuting her just claims against us.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that we could hardly expect the German government to oe more magnanimous than our own Senators, Messrs, Summer and Schurz.

Mr. CAMERON said he was for the fullest investigation, believing that it would exonerate the officials against whom these insinuations had been made. He eulogized the President, who, he said, had done his duty faitnfully, and was a very much above man than was generally believed.

The question was then taken on the resolution. It was adopted—yeas 22, mays 5. The mays were Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harian and Wright.

The question then occurred on the preamble, when Mr. Hamila moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. A. G. TRUEMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested that this motton, if adopted, would lay the resolution, af well as the preamble, on the table.

Mr. Haklix insisted upon his motion. He wanted to get

Hamila moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. A. G. TRUEMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested that this motion, if adopted, would lay the resolution, as well as the preamble, on the table.

Mr. HAMILN insisted upon his motion. He wanted to get rid of this suggest, it had wasted the time of the Senate long enough. He would not vote for this preamble for the same reason that Mr. Erskine once gave for the same reason that Mr. Erskine once gave for the same reason that Mr. Erskine once gave for the same reason and the same reason and the same reason as the same reason as the same reason and the same reason of the same reason and the same reason of the same reason and the same reason of the same reason of the same reason that Mr. EDMUSDES, (rep.) of VI. A. Instead of the same is the same reason of the discrepancy, and one other verbal error it was in all respects true and completely sustained by the facts adduced.

Mr. SHERMAN made a renewal of the point of order, and said it would be well for the Senate to act advisedly in this matter. In a similar case he had appeared from the decision of the Chair, and the Senate had assumed the decision.

Mr. SUMNER said it was very evident that the Senators on the other side were trying to avoid an answer to their last speeches.

Mr. CONKLING said he would move to adjourn, so as to

Mr. SUMNER said it was very evines that the scharts and the other side were trying to avoid an answer to their last speeches.

Mr. CONKLING said he would move to adjourn, so as to give Mr. Summer a fresh day.

Mr. SUMNER said he proposed to go on to-day. He would not take much time. He only wanted to make a reasonable explanation of the preamble.

Othe decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 28, nays 18. Those who voted to overrule it were Messrs. Ames, Boreman, Brownlow. Cameron, Carpenter, Jonking, Clayton, Corpett, Cragin, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hamin, Hariac, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Sheyman and Wright.

Mr. SUMNER then resumed his remarks. He repelled the charge of want of patriotism. He read from Mr. Cobden's speech, heretofore a luided to, and said it had been an aid to our givernment in making up our case; but was Mr. Cobden therefore unpatriote when he made it?

Mr. CARPENTER said if Mr. Cobden had made that speech after the wrong had occurred he would have been unpatriotle.

after the wrong had occurred he would have been unpatriolic.

Mr. SUMNER insisted that even with that Mr. Cobden would have been patriotic. He, ife, cobden, was unable to accept the pullesophy of the dark lantern preached here.

Mr. MORTON asked Mr. Sumner whether, if Mr. Cobden had been alive now and should move for a committee of Parliament to ferret out facts to make a case for us against his country, he would not be rebuised even by John Bright?

Mr. SUNNER—The Senator states the case incorrectly. He would be making a case for his country, not against her.

Mr. CARPENTER—I es; making a case for her so that she could pay damages.

Mr. SUNNER said that if Mr. Morton knew John Bright's history or character he would not ask the question. He

effort to make a case than Mesers. Summer and Schurz had been. Theirs was a reculiar patriotism, which, in order to exalt their country, would first drag it down.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hamilin's motion to lay the preamble on the table, and it was carried—year, 60; nay, 1-Mr. Edminists.

Schurz to lay the preamble on the table must be regarded as a confession in open court.

Mr. SUMNER said that as the Senator (Mr. Morton) had reopened the discusion he would say that his vote was no such thing. He had already vindicated the pre-amble and the pre-amble and done its work, for the resolution was adopted. The Senators on the other side had complained that this subject had taken so much time; but who had occupied the three weeks? Certainly not Mr. Schurz and himself; they were only two, fighting against great odds as to numbers.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice that he was going to move to adjourn and then said that Mr. Morton was correct in saying that Mr. Sumner, by his vote, had confessed the preposterous character of his preamble. The Senator, however, had made an unmistakable and complete concession some days since, when, after his brave words, he asked to be allowed to huddle his preamble out of sight.

Mr. Conkling then moved to adjourn, and at seven o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872. The bill which was before the House at the adjournment resterday, giving an extension of time to the State of Wis consin for the completion of the ratiroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, was taken up, the question being on

ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., asked unanimous consent to have the bill debated for an hour.

Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me., objected.
Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Onio, asked to have read a let-

ter from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., objected to shything in the name of debate. If members were going to fillbuster all day

name of debate. If members were going to filibuster all day they might as well begin at once.

Mr. COX, (cem.) of N. Y., and they would not filibuster if Mr. Holman's amendment was allowed to be offered.

Mr. Holman's amendment was allowed to be offered.

Mr. HOLMAN asked to have read a communication of a large number of laboring men.

Mr. Scoriskip objected.

Mr. HANKS, (dem.) of Ark., moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. A motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. That motion was rejected—year 82, nays 92.

The letter which Mr. Stevenson desired to have read was from the Commissioner of the General Land Odice to Mr. Ketcham, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, expressing the opinion that the Northern Pachie Railway Company would be entitled to receive indemnity for the lands covered by the withdrawal of the lands granted to the St. Crolx and Lake Superior Railroads if that grant should be revived and renewed; and that if such indemnity could not be obtained within the deciciency limits in the State of Wisconsia the Northern Pacific Company would be entitled to select the lands along the other portions of its line.

The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered. Yeas 101, nays 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on

select the lands along the other portions of its line.
The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered.
Yeas 101, nays 83.
Mr. tio,Max moved to refer the bill to the Committee on
Public Lands, with instructions to amend it so as to grant to
Wisconsin all the lands specified which would fource to the
Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws if

Northern Pacine Raitroad Company under existing laws the grant were not revived.

Ar. Cox argued in tayor of Mr. Holman's motion. He referred to the constant growth of public opinion against raitroad land grants, citing on that point the platform of bot political parties in California. Indiana, Ohio, West Virginiand of the late labor convention at Cincinnati. Members of Congress who were recreant to the public sentiment on the point would not only hear from the public in general, but point would not only hear from the public in general, but interests asemed to be in their platforms—against the waste of the patrimony of the people in the interest of individuals and of GORMANDIZING MONOPOLIES.

gormandizing monopolits.

Gormandizing monopolits.

Heread a protest which he had prepared against the bill is view of the exclusion of all debate on the bill. He also cite an extract from President Grant's annual message again turther spoliation of the public domain, and be expressed by pride in having taken part in yesterday's industring against this bill.

pride in having taken part in yesterday's inbustering against tols bill.

Mr. STEVENSON sent to the Clerk's desk and bad read the letter from the Commissioner of the Public Lands hereinbefore cited, and said that it was most extraordinary that a fact appearing in an official document should have been so persistently suppressed. He spoke of creating monopolies by giving away timber lands which were said to be of no value and then creating new monopoles by notting a tariff on lumber as as to make these timber lands valuable. The people demanded that Congress should stop giving away timber public domain. He exhibited a large map of the Western States, showing in colors the regions covered by railroad land grants, and said that if Congress did not stop this police, in obedience to the people, he believed and trusted that the people at the next opportunity would make Congress tap it. There were now penuing in both houses bills proponing to grant away

that the people at the next opportunity would make the stap it. There were now pending in both houses bills proposing to grant away

I was the state of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. The Committee on Public Lands was beset and besiesed by attorneys for these grants, and its time was taken up daily and weedly in hearing the arguments of monopolists and their attorneys for these grants, and or renewal of their grants or for the making the arguments of monopolists and their attorneys for the extension or renewal of their grants or for the making the arguments of monopolists and their attorneys for the extension or renewal of their grants or for the making the extension or renewal of their grants or for the making he argument to the robbetty of the national domain. If he felt certain that this was the only blid of the kind to come before Congress he might not be so much opposed to it; but he had been creably informed that there were bills pending that would cover 2,000,000 acress. A million of sootlers were wanting to know may Congress could give away the public lands to railroad monopoles and could not give them hand warrants for 180 acres. He shaped that there States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He hoped the question would come up squarely and let every member re-

Wisconsin had received more hand for railroads than the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He hoped the question would come up squarely and set every memoer record in vote, aye or no, or whether the railroad land grant policy should cease or not.

Mr. SPERA, (dem.) of Pa., took the same ground, that the public domain amound be kept for the poor peope and for the soldlers who had fought for and maintained the government.

Mr. HOLMAN, referring to Mr. Beck's statement yeaterday, that only eight democrats and voted against a tike bill for the Northern Pacine Railroad, sail that he has examined the record, and found that, while that was so, only stricen democrats had voted for it. He sent to the Clerk's seak and had read a resolution, adopted by the House, on his motion in March, 1866, declaring that the policy of granting public lands to railroads should be discontinued. That resolution, he said, had received the combined vote of both parties in the House as a general proposition. He said the great majority of democratic members had voted against land grants, and he recognized the fact that several republicans, including Mr. Hay, of Illinois, had also done so. The policy of the country had been very

Of Railroad or other grants. He declared that this bill, which affected \$250,000 acree, worth from \$615\$ to \$20 an acre, was a movement in favor of the Northern Pacine failured.

the country had been very of railroad or other grants. He declared that this bill, which affected 3,250,000 scree, worth from \$15 to \$20 an acre, was a movement in favor of the Northern Facinc Railroad. He reterred to the demoralizing inducince of these land grants, citing on that point the case of Kanasa Senators buying their seats through the means of such grants, and said that in order to test the sense of the House he should now move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Eldbeidge, (dem.) of Wis., appealed to Mr. Holman to withdraw that motion, which is not devastable, in order to allow a reply to be made to the speeches against the bill. He house he would not "apply the poisoned chilect to tactrown lips" of which he (Mr. Holman) had complained yesterday.

Mr. COX—You had an hour yesterday.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to with raw the motion, and Mr. Stanting remarked angrily that that showed Mr. Holman's

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas \$1, nays \$2.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., then took the floor and defeen ded his position in supporting the bill, his principal reason being that people had seitled along the line of the road, paying the government \$2 of an acre for it on the faith of the grant. All the taik about reserving the lands for soldiers was mere humong. Their land warrants would pass into the hands of speculators. While he was against all railroad land frauds, yet he was convinced that if this country desired to maintain its creat and to help great enterprises it could not do so in any better way than by grants of lands in which the grantees were compelled to sell to actual settlers

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS AN ACRE.

against all railroad land frauds, yet he was convinced that if this country desires to maintain its cream; and to help grant enterprises it could not do so in any better way than by grants of lands in which the grantees were compelled to sell to actual settlers

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS AN ACRE. If these lands were to go to the Northern Pacilic Railroad Company that company was not restricted by any such limitation, and they would be kept out of market and held at high rates. He referred to the fact that Colonel Scott, Fresident of the Pennayivania Central Railroad Company, which owned the Southern Facilic Railroad, was in Washington operating against this bill, but it was a question whether these lands granted in 156 should be reserved to the people of Wisconsin for the building of a nine within their own State, and a line of vital importance to them, or whether they should be given to the Northern Pacilic Railroad. He would say to the gentlemen who had threatened the House with the condemnation of the people that no labor convention, no intelligent laboring man, no man who had the interest of the country at heart, would say that this land should not be reserved to the people of Wisconsin instead of being given to the Northern Pacilic Railroad. He shared in

THE PREJUDIOES AGAINST LAND GRANTS. But it was owing to the fact that these corporations were most strong corporations, and that so far from secking to develop the interest of the country and to increase its expective the corporations and the signed erroment.

Mr. Keller, trep, of Pa., stated that Mr. Seck was its error, as Colonel Scott had the bild for the House.

Mr. Keller, trep, of Pa., stated that Mr. Seck was the corporations, and that so far from secking to develop the interest of the House.

Mr. Keller stated on his veracity that Colonel Scott had Mated to him yesterday atternoon that he was nuterly and entirely indifferent in the matter.

Mr. Scott had made personal appeals to members of the House to change terer votes. He stated that he be

road would be built and no redress or return would be given to the country or the people.

Mr. NEGLEY stated that he had just had a conversation with the President of the Pennsylvania Central Hairroad, Mr. Scott, and that he was satisfied that that gentleman was not antagonistic to his bill and had not interfered with it. As an evidence that that was so he (Mr. Negley) would agree to vote for the bill, sittough he had hitherto opposed it. Mr. Didrex, (rep.) of Fa., remarked in an undertone that he and not propose to make any such contract as that. He did not intend to be owned by Golonel Scott.

After further discussion by Measrs. Townsend, (rep.) of Wis., in support of the bill, Mr. Holman again moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—veas \$7, nays \$1.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions. Agreed to years 104, nays 77.

Mr. Markellow, (rep.) of Wis., askethel the committee. on runs: Lamas, 1982.

Mr. HAZELTON, (rep.) of Wis., asked that the committee bave leave to report at any time.

Mr. Cox and others objected,
The House then, at twenty minutes to five P. M., adjourned.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOADS. DENVER, Col., Feb. 29, 1872.

An important change in rational management took place here yesterday, the Denver stockholders of the Denver Pacific Railroad having transferred their entire interest to the Kansas Pacific Company. It is believed that this move will be only temporarily disadvantageous to the Union Pacific Company, as it will insure the speedy completion of a branch road to Denver from Julesburg or some other point on the Union Pacific road, which will give the Union Pacific Company a very considerable advantage in distance over the Kansas Pacific.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Prince of Wales' Illness Announced at the Antipodes-Reports from the Gold Fields and

a Faverable Yield-Burning of a Theatre and Private Dwellings-Human Remains Found-Supposed To Be of the Members of Leichard's Party-Railway Extension.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29, 1872. The steamship Moses Taylor brings advices from Australasia, dated at Sydney to the 20th of January. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company intend running extra steamers from Suez to New

The news of the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales caused great excitement. The later telegrams announcing the probable recovery of the

Prince were received with great satisfaction. At the annual meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce the subs dizing of an American line of steamers was advocated by a deputation from the Chamber, but no definite promise of subsidy was

The advices from the gold fields continued to be very satisfactory. An immensely rich quartz reef was found at Upper Bingera.

The Prince of Wales' Theatre at Sydney and a number of houses in the vicinity were burned, January 15, with a loss of about £40,000.

The government will be petitioned to prombit the importation of cattle from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, owing to the prevalence of the

Madame States' Opera Company met with immense success in Sydney and will leave for Melbourne immediately.

Earl Belmore was intending to leave for England

at the end of February. The ship Sussex, from London, was wrecked off

Barwa Leads on the 31st ultimo and seven of the crew drowned. The duty upon Australian wines in England is

causing great dissatistaction. Inspector Gilmore brought from Evres Creek the remains of four white men found buried there, who are supposed to have belonged to Leichard's party.

A rich tin deposit has been found in Gipps land. A rich lead mine has also been discovered in the same locality. The railway to Beechworth is being rapidly con-

structed. The Queensland line of telegraph is completed from Brisbane to Norman River, a distance of 1,455

Telegraph is proceeding satisfactorily, and the line is now open eleven hundred miles from Adelaide. A new theaire, the largest in the colonies, is building in Melbourne. The Parliamentary deadlock was likely to be soon

removed.
Over one hundred thousand tons of grain are available ready for export.

New Zealand. The yield of the Thames gold mines, in New Zealand, is decreasing. Last year's returns were 351,686

Kercapa, the murderer of Rev. Mr. Valkner, was hanged at Napler. A severe drought has prevailed throughout the

country, and all the crops but hav will be poor-Flax was active, good lots bringing £25 per ton. Wool was active and firm.

Fiji planters have been almost ruined by the attacks of the natives. The government was undecided what to do with

the murderers of Warburton's party. The English steamer was expected daily.

The New Zealand Parliament has been pro-The New Guinea expedition has started for home.

AFRICA.

Liberia.

Escape of an Ex-President from Prison in

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALL

LONDON, Feb. 29, 1872. An arrival from Monrovia reports that the ex-President of the republic, who was imprisoned for malpractice, had escaped from custody.

ART SALE.

Those who took our advice and attended the night must have been gratified by the result. Owing to one of those unaccountable changes in the di position of the public it was found impossible to obtain as high prices as have ruled in the late sales, and a number of really good sold at remarkably low prices. were few very valuable pictures, the highest sum brought by any single work being sum brought by any single work being \$1,510 for Carl Becker's "Ante-Cnamber;" but even the moderate-priced pictures kept down to the lowest figures. Hoquet's "Coast View in France," a delightful little marine study, sold for the nominal price of \$125; "A Swiss View," by Engelnardt, \$240; Tissot's "Cosette," from "Les Miserables," \$400; Coomans "Nydid," \$350; Kichards' "High Tide," \$300; Diffenbach's "Grandmother and Ch'id," \$400; Verboeckhoven's "Goats in Stable," \$600; Achenbach's "Naples," \$200; Sadee's "Washing Day and Coast of Schevinger," \$476; Salintin's "Crossing the Brook," \$400; Hick's "Bride's Touet," \$500; Bierstadt's "I'wi-

"HUMPTY DUMPTY'S" MARVELLOUS RUN. The special fairy who beyond all doubt presides

over the destiny of Fox's lamous "Humpty Dumpty" must be a genius of superlative powers, "Humpty" has outrun all the sensation pieces of the metropolis, and although quite aged, is brighter, merrier, happier and by far more popular than he was when he first appeared before astonished and delighted New York. This world-famed pantomime is so framed, however, that it may take in unlimited views and numberless changes of beauty and variety with kaleidoscopic brilliancy and finish. This is the charm of the entertainment which is being run to so miraculous a length at the Olympic, and, strengthened by the genus and popularity of Fox himsell, accounts for the extensive run of the piece. Several new leatures nave been added to the variety act during this week, among others a skating pais de deax by two very able artists named Kynock and Smith, who have been received with great lavor, and are already lustalied among the star lavorites of "Humpty pumpty." Fox gives this week his 884th performance of the character of fumpty; the Martens nave sung their tamous cat duet for the 218th time, and the Wilson Brothers have performed their trible parterre for the fifty-eight time. The latter are rehearsing for production during the coming fortingh a new and original symmastic act, which, it is said will excel anything of the kindever attempted, not excepting even the most terrine leats of the Hanlons. The last nights of Mr. G. L. Fox prior to nis departure for a farewell tour premininary to his trip to London, where he is engaged to play next season in a new pantonime, written for him by a combination of several of the best burlesque writers of that city, will be shortly announced. So, since the days of "Humpty Dumpty" among us are numbered, and we may not look upon his like again, it variety with kaleidoscopic brilliancy and finish.

mation of several of the best buriesque writers of that city, will be shortly amounced. So, since the days of "Humpty Dumpty" among us are numbered, and we may not look upon his like again, it is not necessary to advise theatre-goers to avail themselves of their present opportunities to witness the rare performance, for judging by the immense audiences that have filled the house hight after highly the public have intuitively divined the approaching end of the famous spectacle and are taking their final look.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1872. Meutenant B. L. Edes and Master E. C. Pendleton have been detached from the South Atlantic fleet and wait orders. Mid-hipman Nathan Sargent has been ordered to the Canabdiag.